29/08/2026

Project for the production of electricity

This project is aimed to produce electricity, and be used also with other tools described below, by making use of a device which rotates due to the action applied by a fluid.

The system described will be referred to as the ‘device’. The fluid used in the description is compressed air, which can be produced by an air compressor.

The main components of the device consist of :

Container A (also referred to item A) inside of which are present both the fluid and container B.

Container B (item B) which is the rotating part of the device.

A tube with an open end and a closed end.

One or more valves to allow and block the passage of a fluid from an external source.

Description:

The air passes into the lower space of container A inside of which is also present a rotating device named container B.

The main container (container A) is made of a material which can be used to store a compressed fluid, for example compressed air, therefore capable to withstand significant pressure, like an aluminium alloy.

Container B has a cavity inside which it contains an elastic rubber, which can be for example a latex rubber tube like the ones commonly used as medical consumables. The elastic rubber has a hollow space, it is closed on one end; and located inside a cavity in container B. The open end of the tube is attached to container B, this can be done with the use of an item which can be for example a metal ring, which presses the tube to the perimeter of the cavity to keep it in position and so that no air can leak through.

The open end of the elastic tube is positioned at the beginning of the cavity of container B

The movement of container B is rotational, and it is initiated and maintained by the action of the fluid which applies a pressure on the elastic rubber.

The fluid present inside the lower space of container A can be compressed air, as an example. From this lower space the air passes inside the rubber tube in container B through an opening present on the lower face of container B, which is shown in figure 4.

When present in the rubber tube the compressed air causes the rubber to expand inside the cavity of container B, this causes the device to start rotating in the same direction.

Container B keeps rotating even after the device is not linked anymore to an external source of compressed fluid because of the pressure applied by the air already present inside the device, which cannot leak out of it also because of the presence of airtight valves.

A round disc, named as 1st separator disc, acts as a separator disc (shown in figure 8) is present under the lower face of container B and has the function of support, holding in place container B. The 1st separator disc can be linked to container A along its circumference.

This disc has holes on its perimeter which let the fluid pass from the lower space of container A to the opening present on the lower face of container B, from which the air then passes to the rubber tube inside container B.

The upper face of container B is right below the upper part of container A (unlike in version B described below), and the lower face of container B is just above 1st separator disc.

Figures 1 and 2 show transparent views of item A with components inside it.

Figure 1

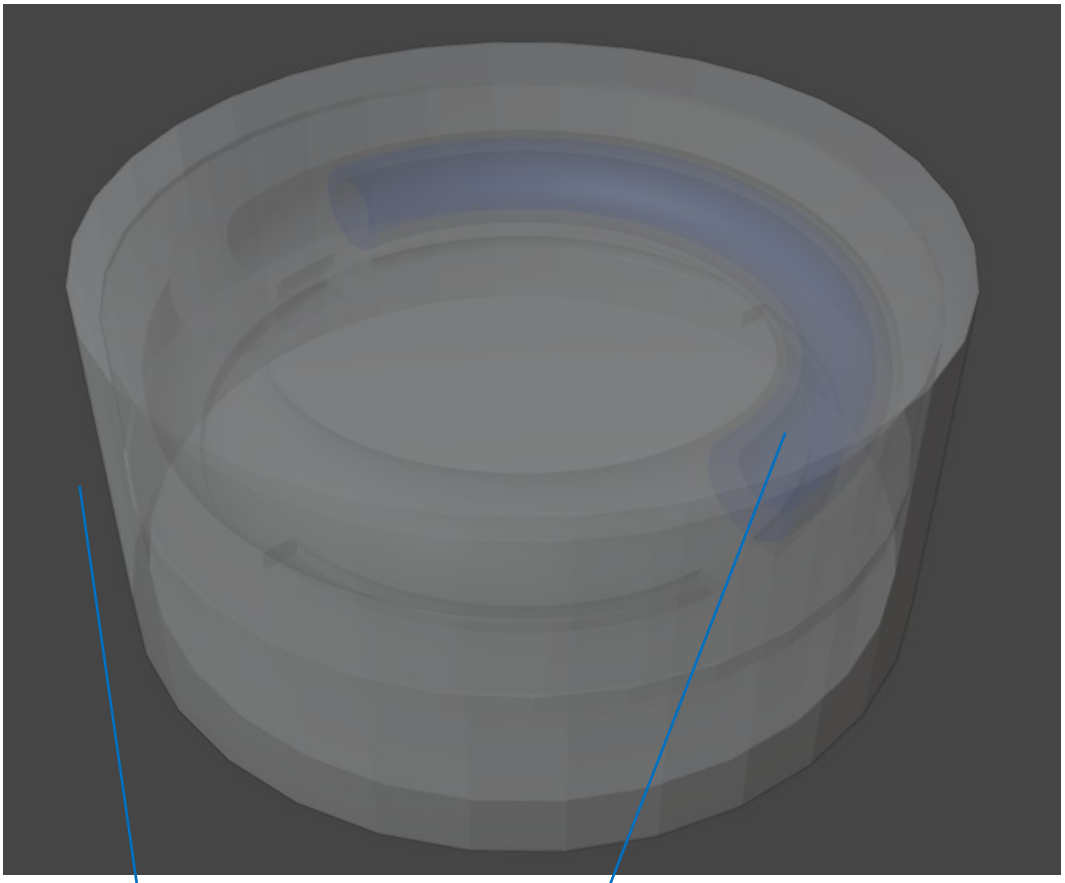
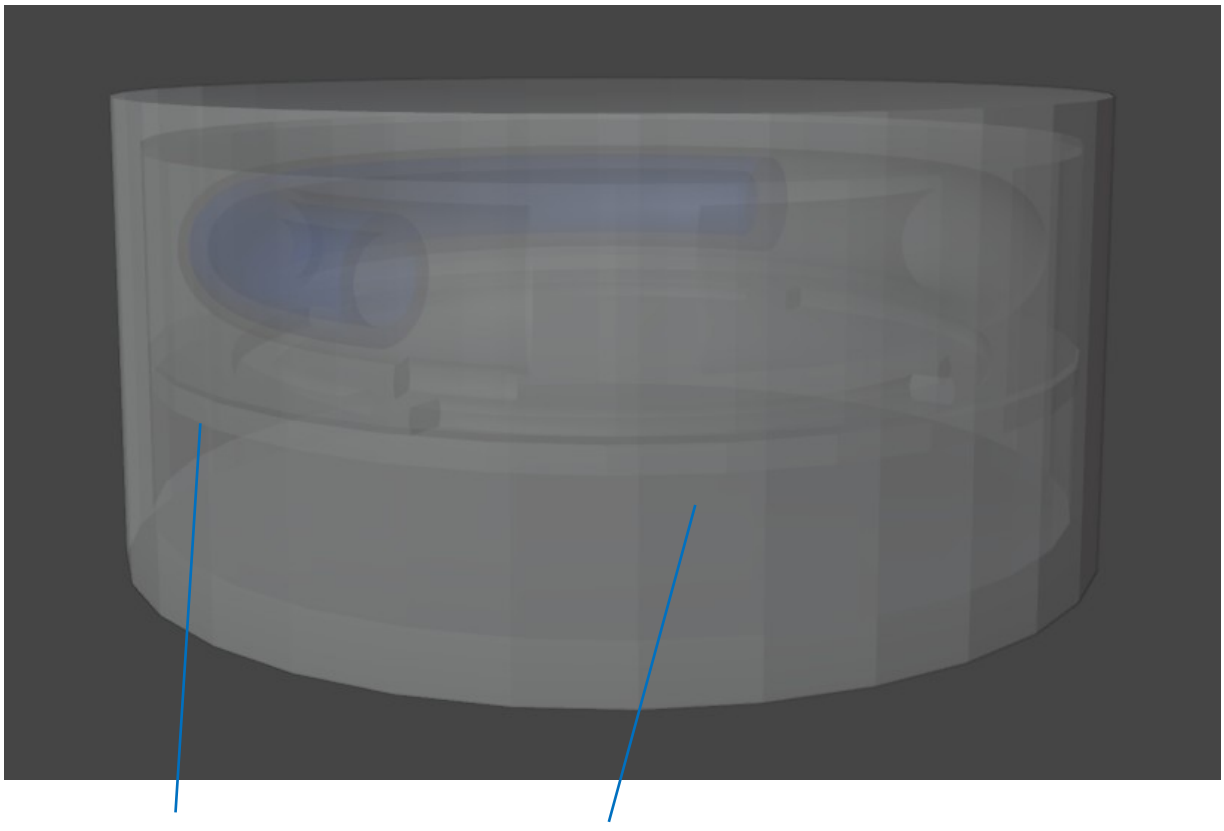
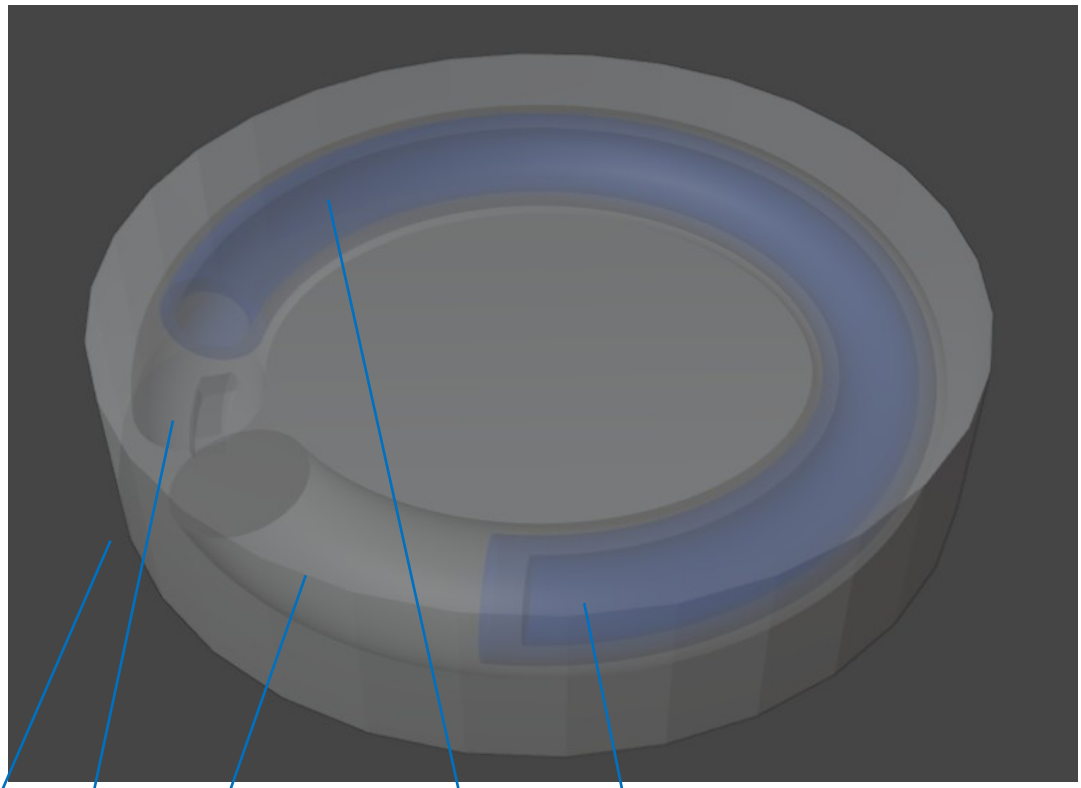


Figure 2



1st separator disc lower space of container A

Figure 3 below shows a transparent view of item B, with its cavity and the elastic tube inside it.



container B (item B) cavity rubber tube hollow space inside the rubber tube

opening on the lower face of container B (which allows passage of fluid), also visible in figure 4

Figure 4 shows the lower face of item B, with the hole to le t passage of fluid; the open side of the rubber tube is also partially visible inside.

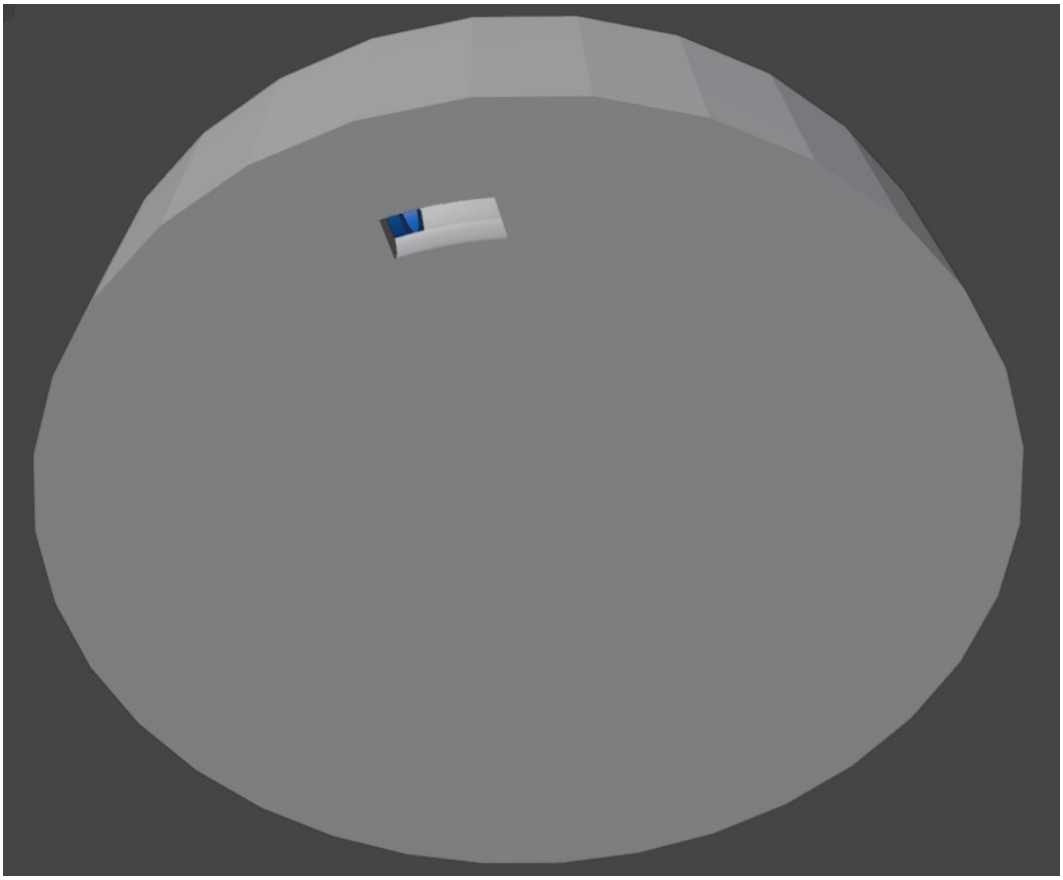


Figure 5 below shows the rubber tube before and after the action of the pressure which is exerted by the compressed air inside it.

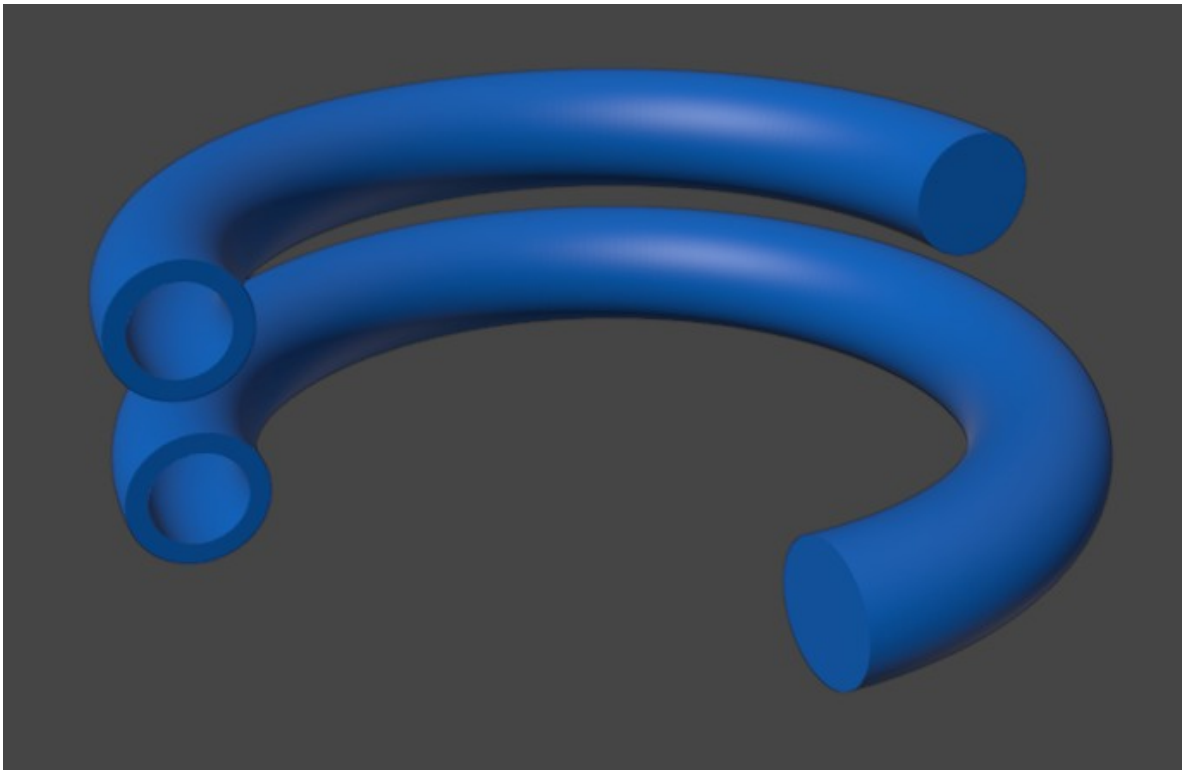


Figure 6 shows item B with the rubber tube inside before that pressure is applied by the fluid.

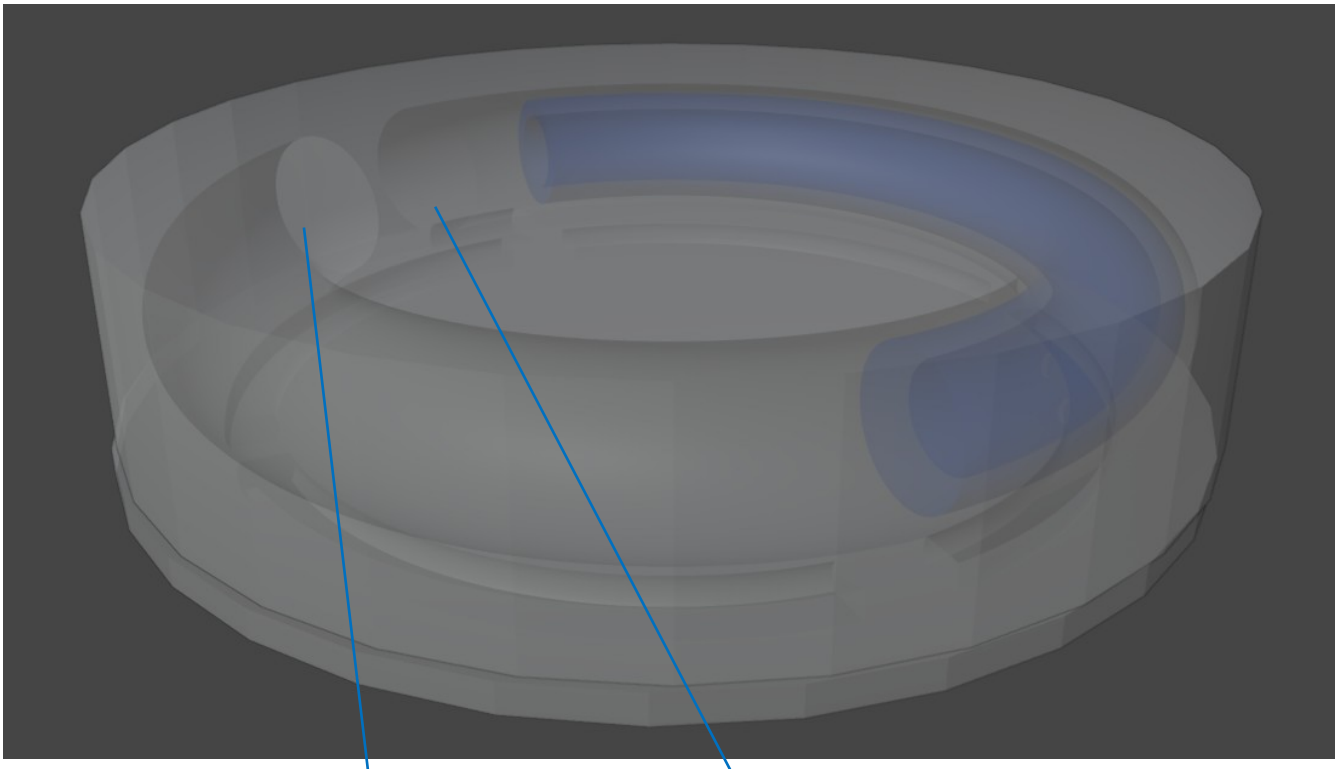


Figure 7

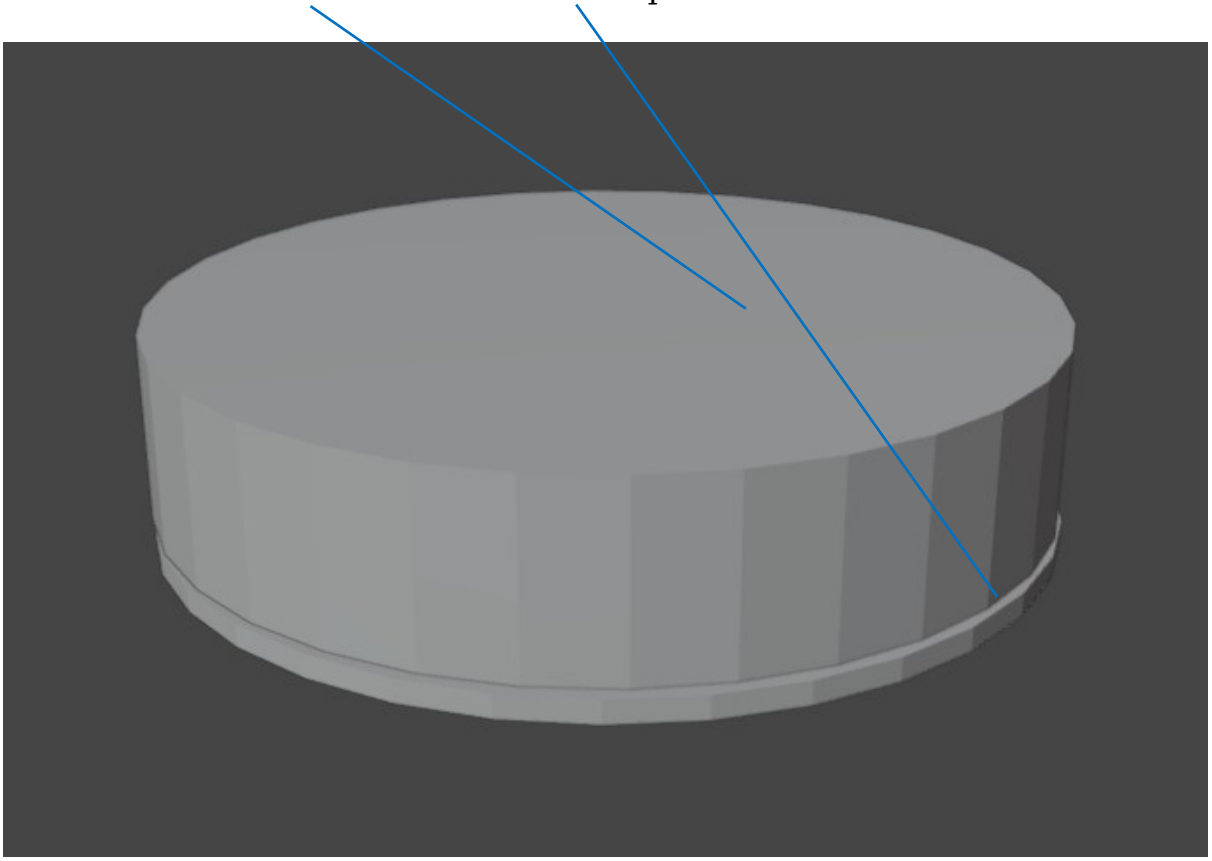
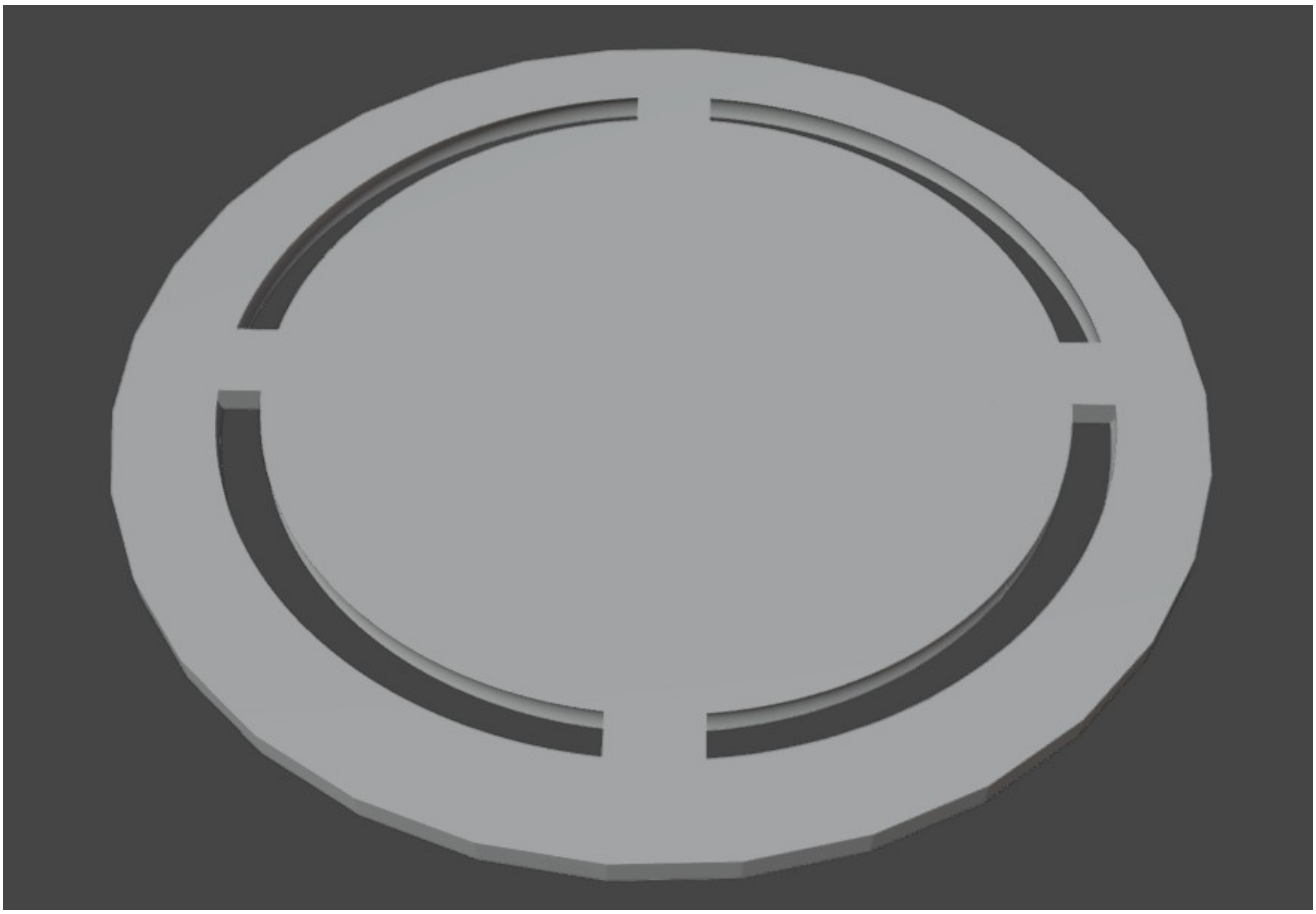
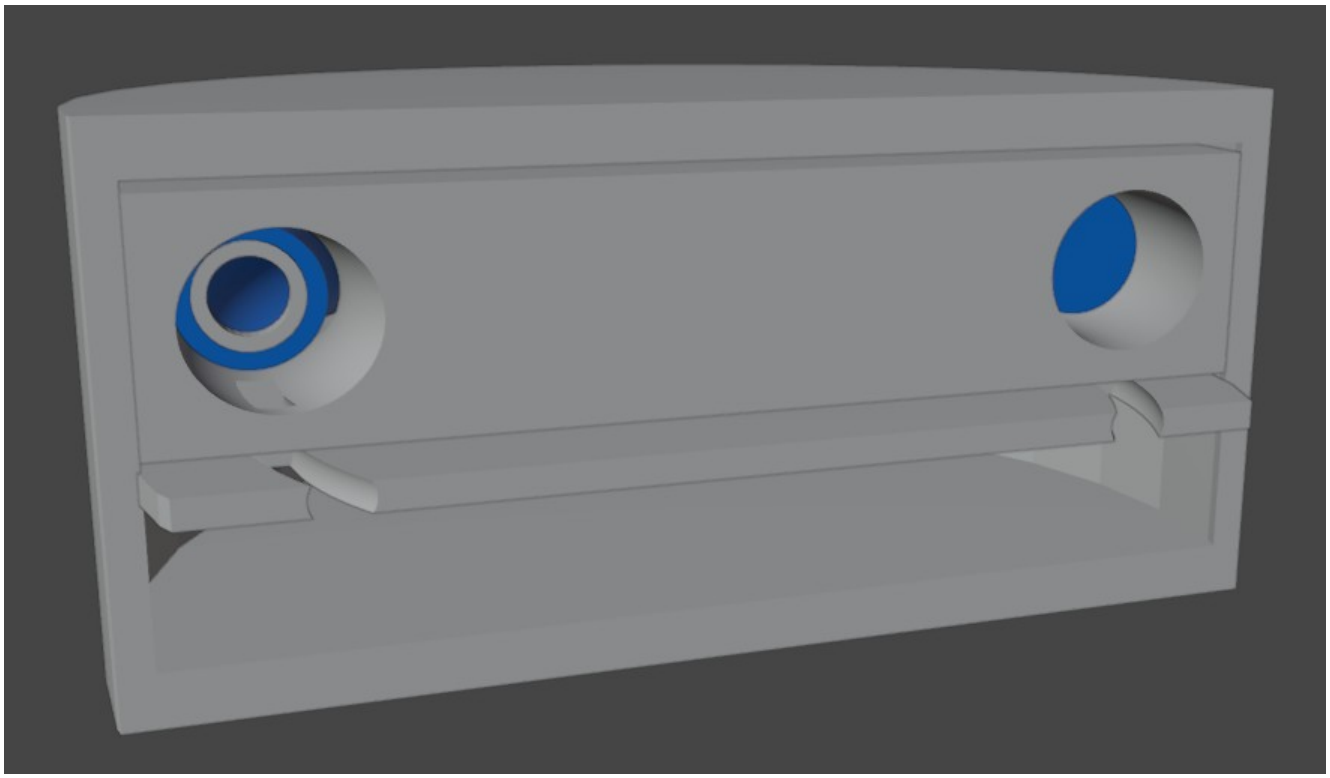


Figure 8 below shows the 1st separator disc with 4 holes where the fluid can pass from lower space of container A into the rubber tube inside container B



Figures 9 , 10 , 11 show a sectional view of the device with inner components

Figure 9

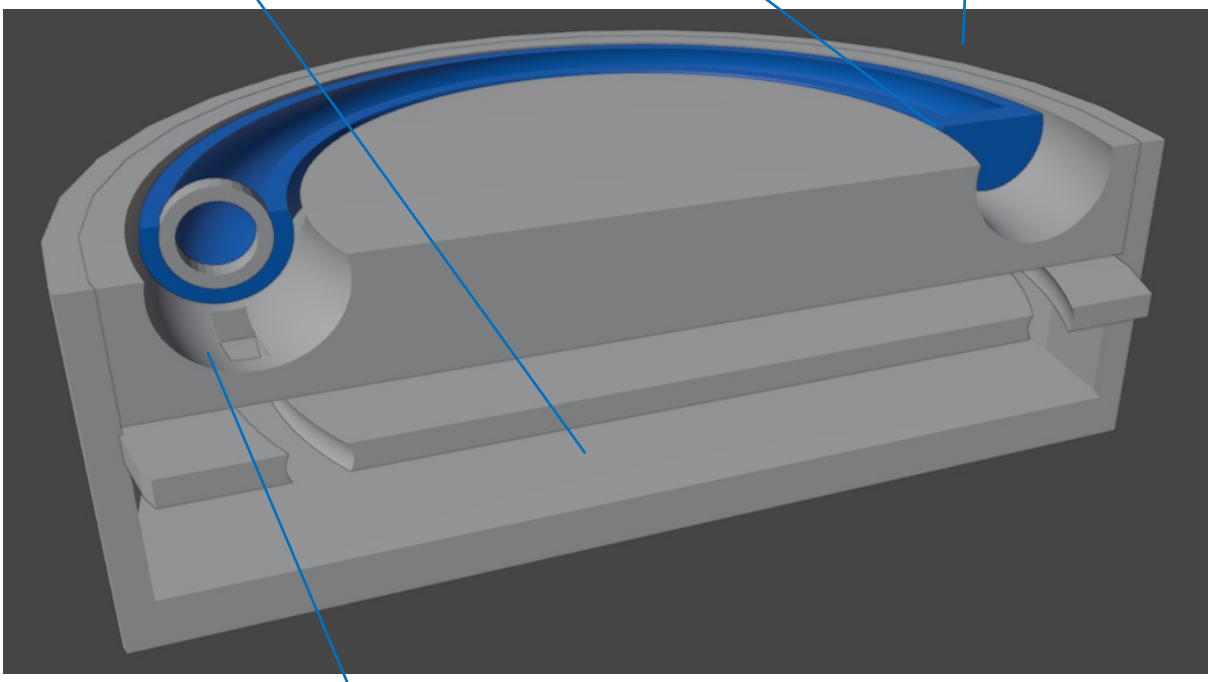


Metal ring which keeps the rubber tube linked to container B 1st separator disc

Lower space of container A

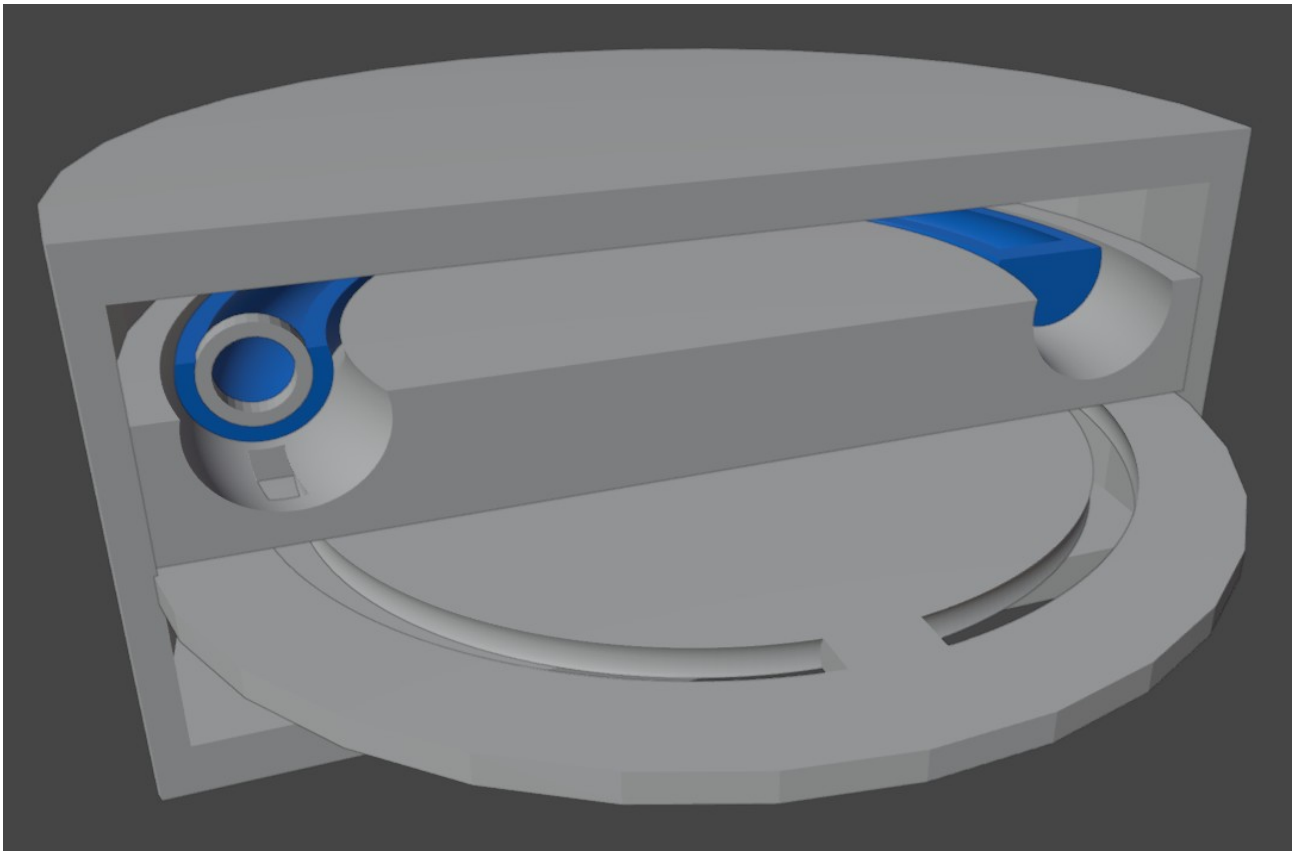
Closed end of the rubber tube

Figure 10



Opening on the lower face of container B

Figure 11



Figures 12 and 13 show a tank containing compressed fluid linked to the lower space of item A

Figure 12

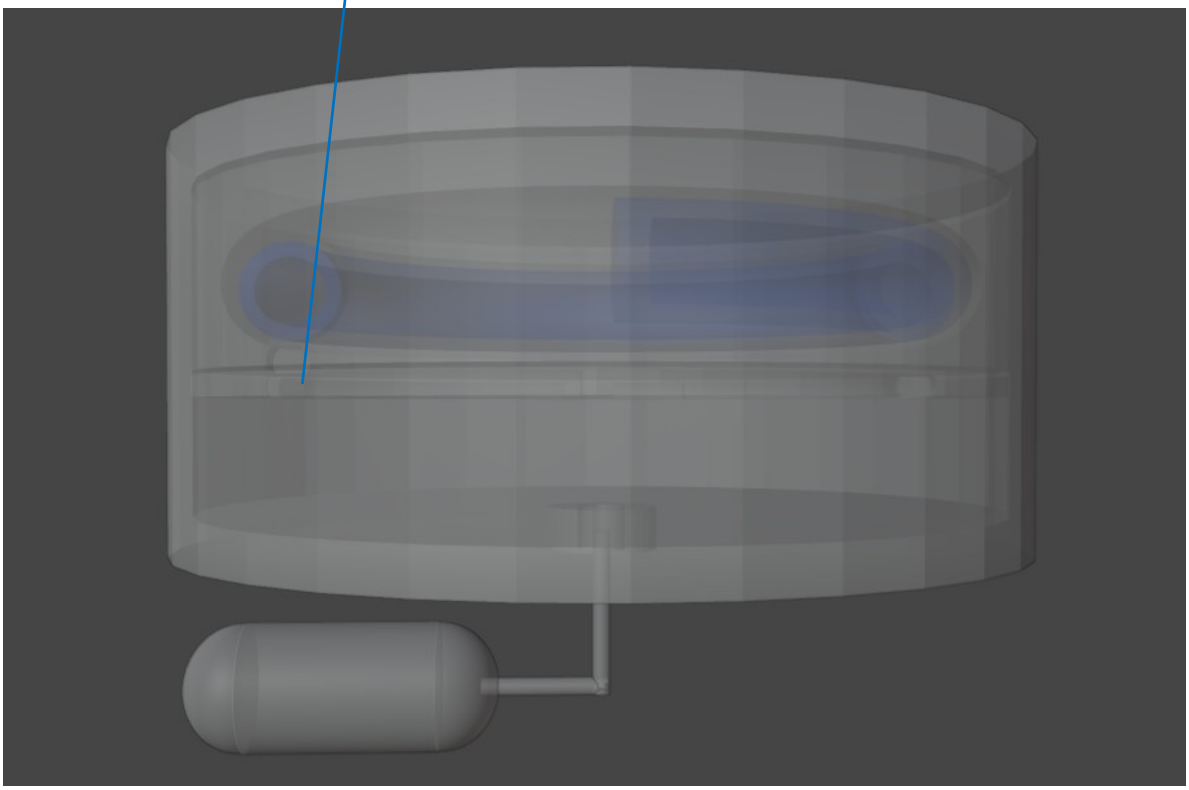
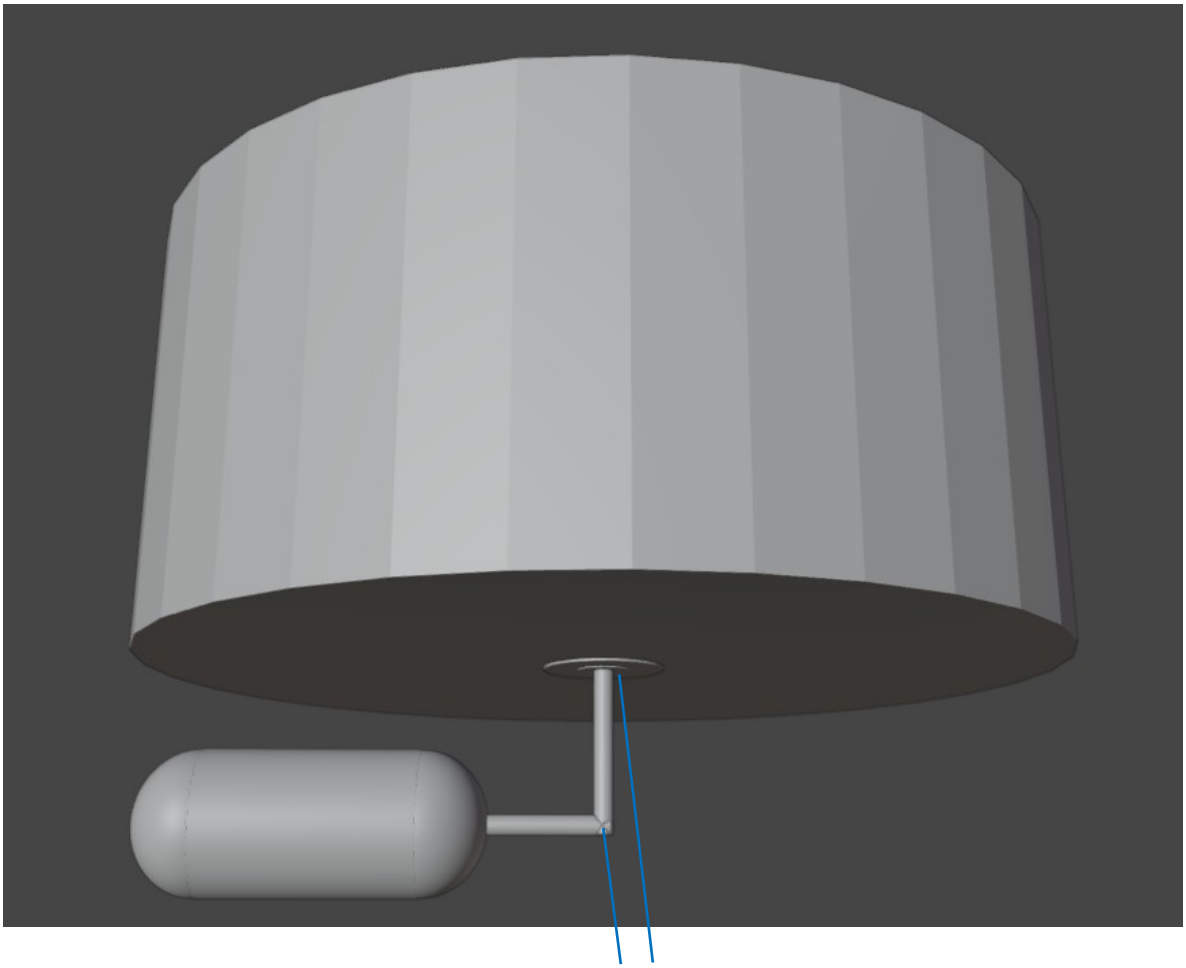


Figure 13



points where valves can be applied

- Supports can be present on the device alone or on both the device and the tool or tools which are linked to it, to hold them in place.

- A gear box can be linked to the device and the external tool in order to increase the rpm.

- One addition to the device, could be the use of a spring linked to the closed end of the cavity to exert a resistance on the elastic rubber when the latter pushes against the spring once the actions of the fluid and vacuum are applied; although the efficacy of this method to increase the torque has not yet been verified.

- A low viscosity substance can be used to reduce friction between the items A and B, and between item B and the 1st separator disc.

Notes:

In order to increase the torque on item B a variant of the device (variant A) has the addition of vacuum (although this effect has not yet been proven).

In this variant :

Container A has an upper space where vacuum is present.

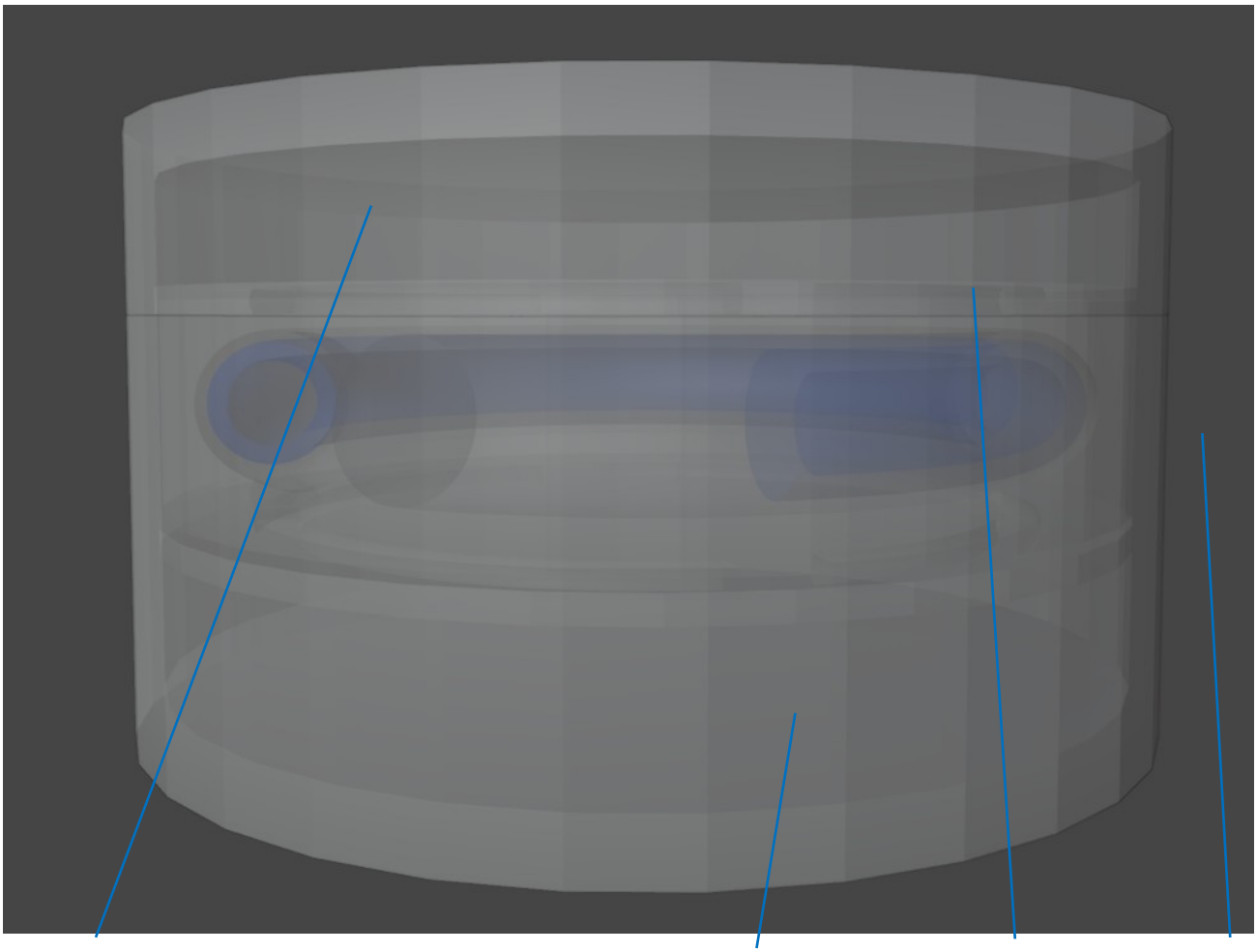
The upper face of container B is under a 2nd separator disc which separates container B from the upper space of container A. (instead of being close to the lower side of the upper face of container A as before).

The upper face of container B has an opening to allow the action of vacuum on the rubber tube. This opening is above the portion of the cavity of container B which is towards the end of the cavity itself

Figures of variant A are shown below (figures 14, 15,16,17,18).

With this variant the rotation of item B will happen due to the action of both the fluid present in the lower space of container A, and of the vacuum present in the upper space.

Figure 14 shows a transparent view of the variant with vacuum.



upper space of item A containing vacuum lower space of item A 2nd separator disc item B

Figure 15, shows the upper face of container B with the opening.

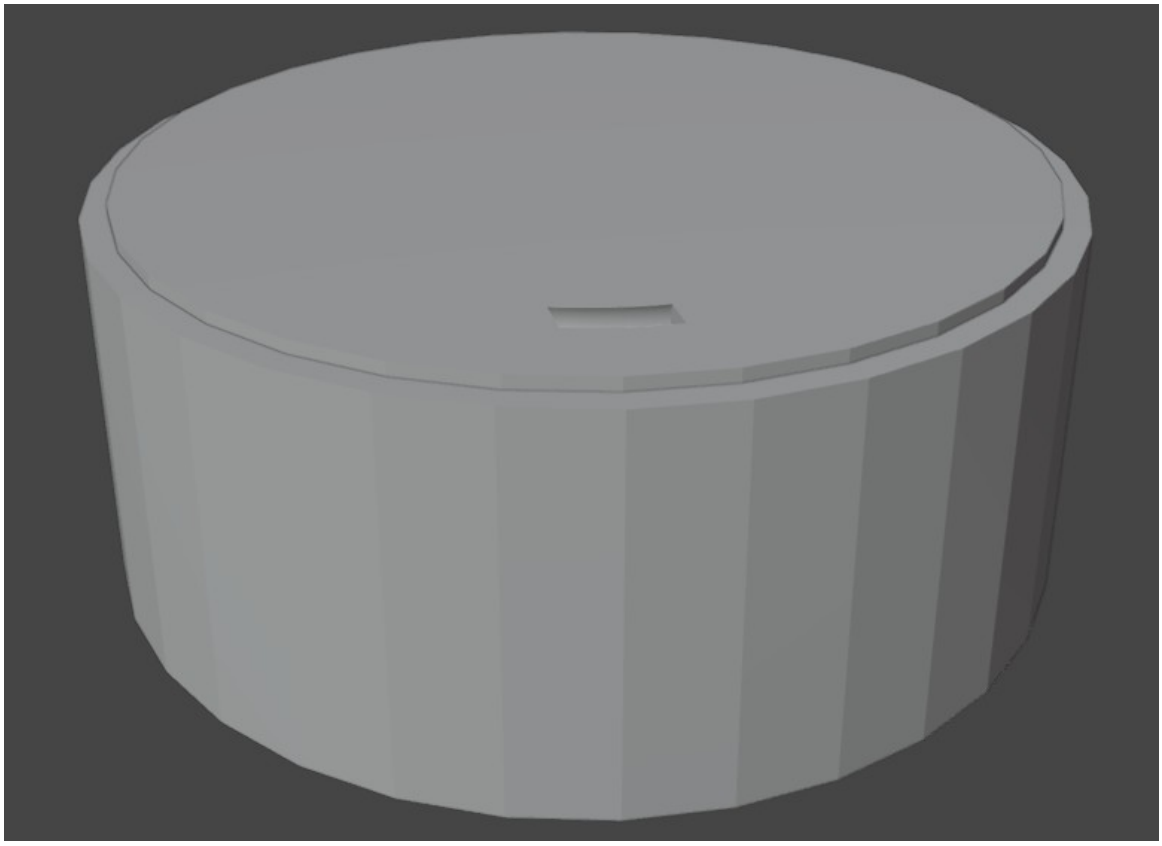


Figure 16 shows the second separator disc positioned above the upper face of item B

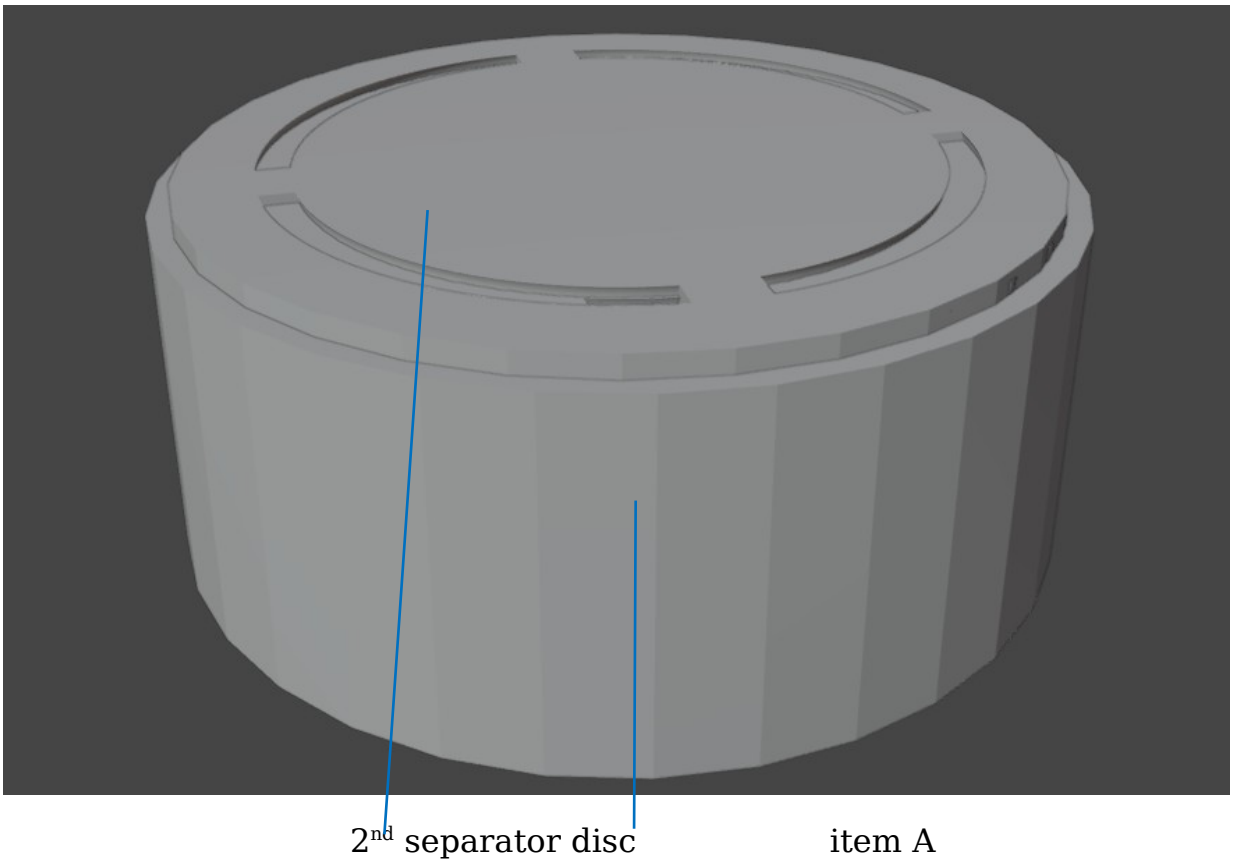


Figure 17 and 18 show transparent views of variant A without the upper space of container A. In figure 18 is shown also the 2nd separator disc.

Figure 17 shows the elastic rubber being stretched due to the action of both the fluid and the vacuum.

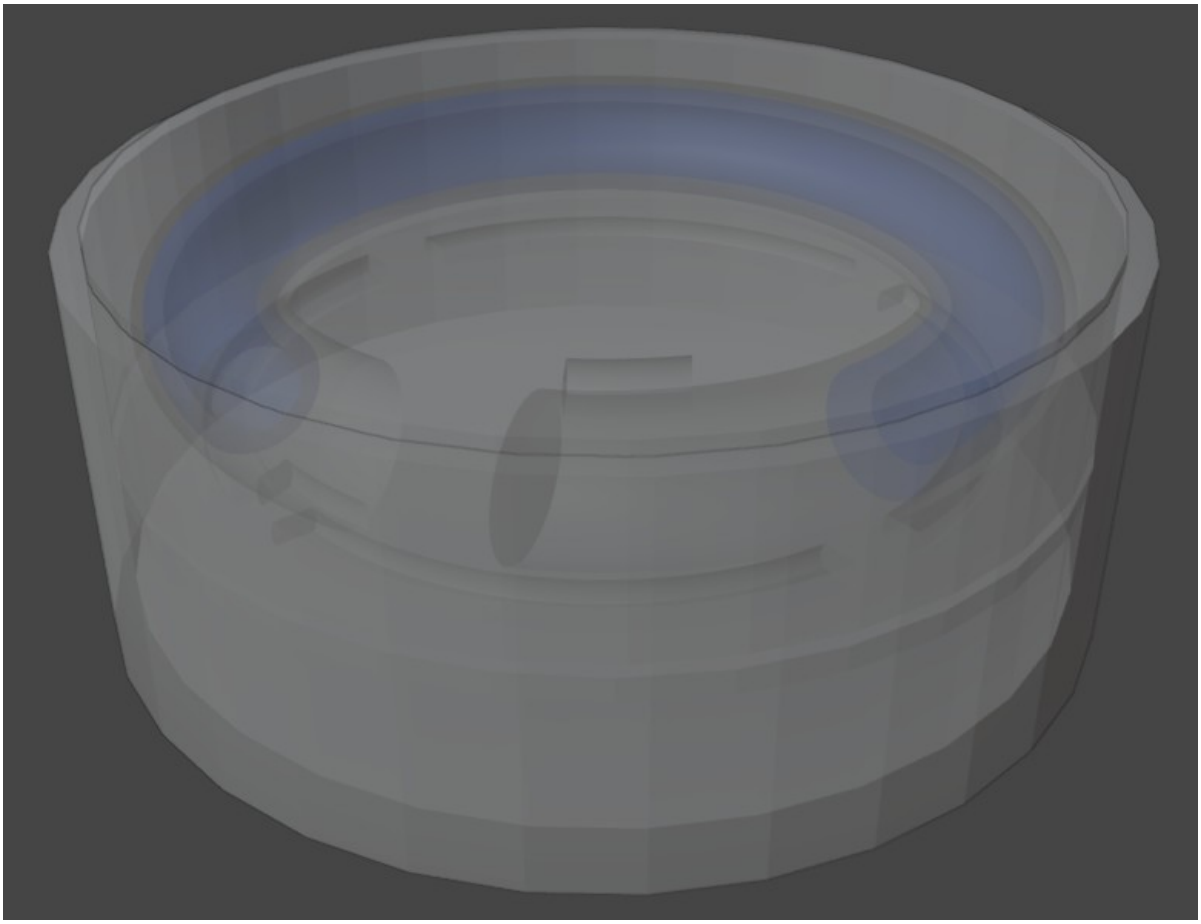
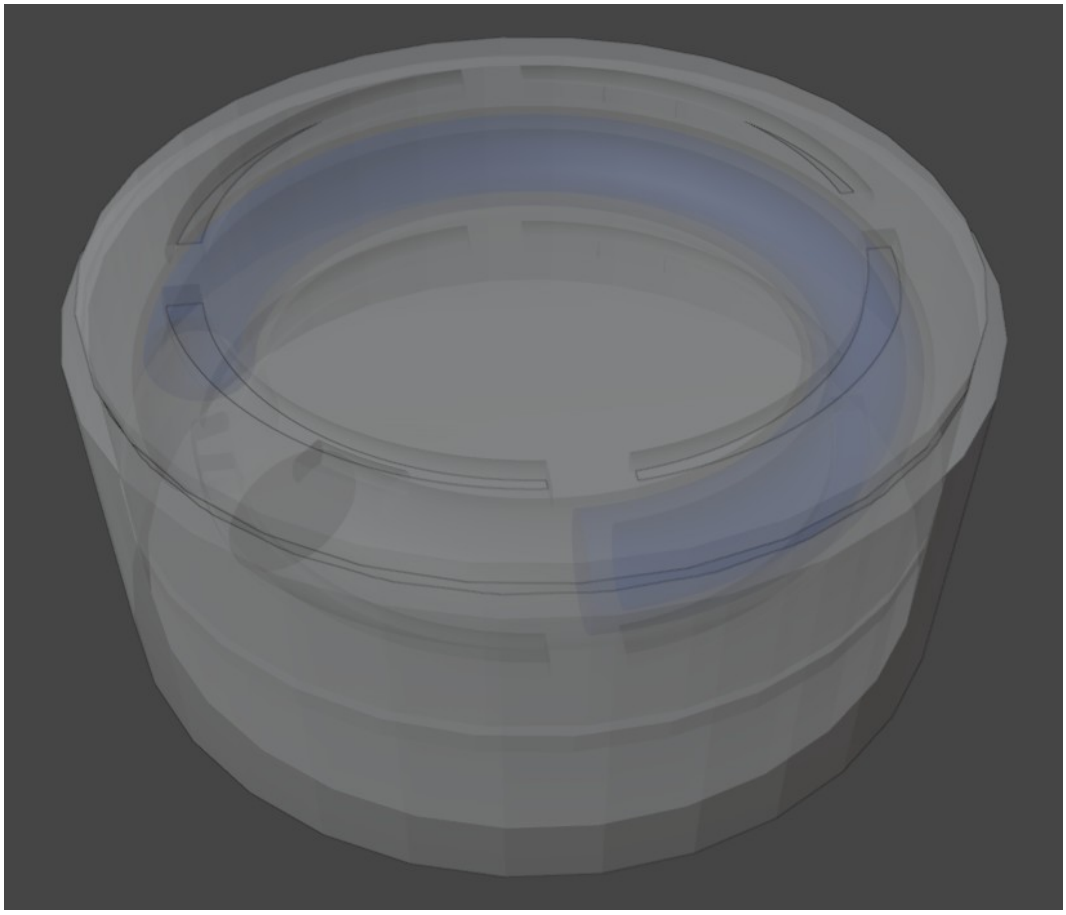


Figure 18



Applications

Possible applications for the device, with or without use of vacuum, could be linking the device to a generator of electricity, a wheel, or a propeller, as shown in figures below.

These different tools can be linked to container B (item B) of the device, using a shaft for example; therefore when item B rotates this will cause the same movement of the tool (or parts of it) which is linked to it. In the case of an electric generator this will result in the production of electricity, which can then be stored in a battery.

Figures 19 (transparent view) and 20 show the device linked to a generator of electricity.

Figures 21,22,23 show also a vacuum pump which is linked to the device through a tube that enters the upper space of container A to make a vacuum (the pump can be removed once the desired amount of vacuum has been produced).

A shaft connects the generator to the device through the use of bearings which are present on the upper face of items A and B and on the generator.

Figure 19

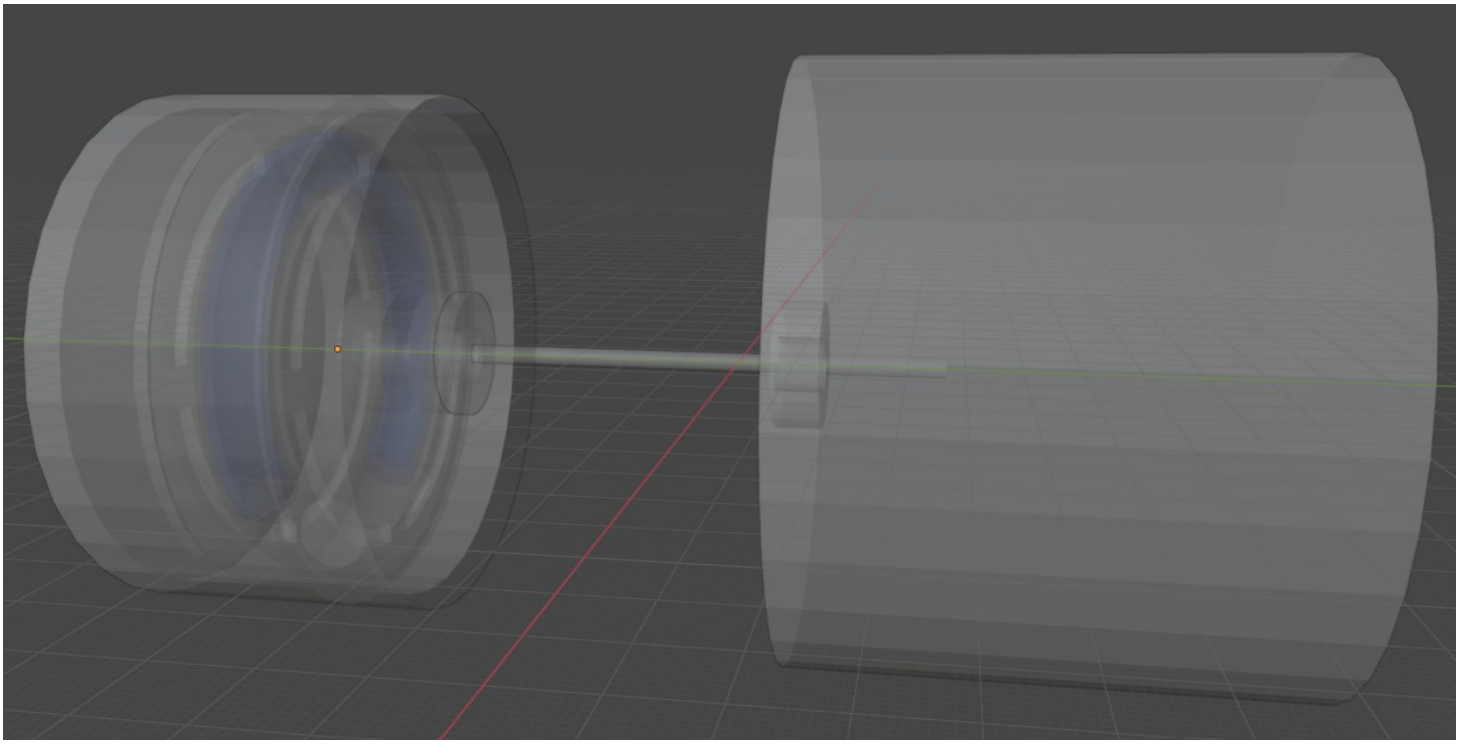


Figure 20

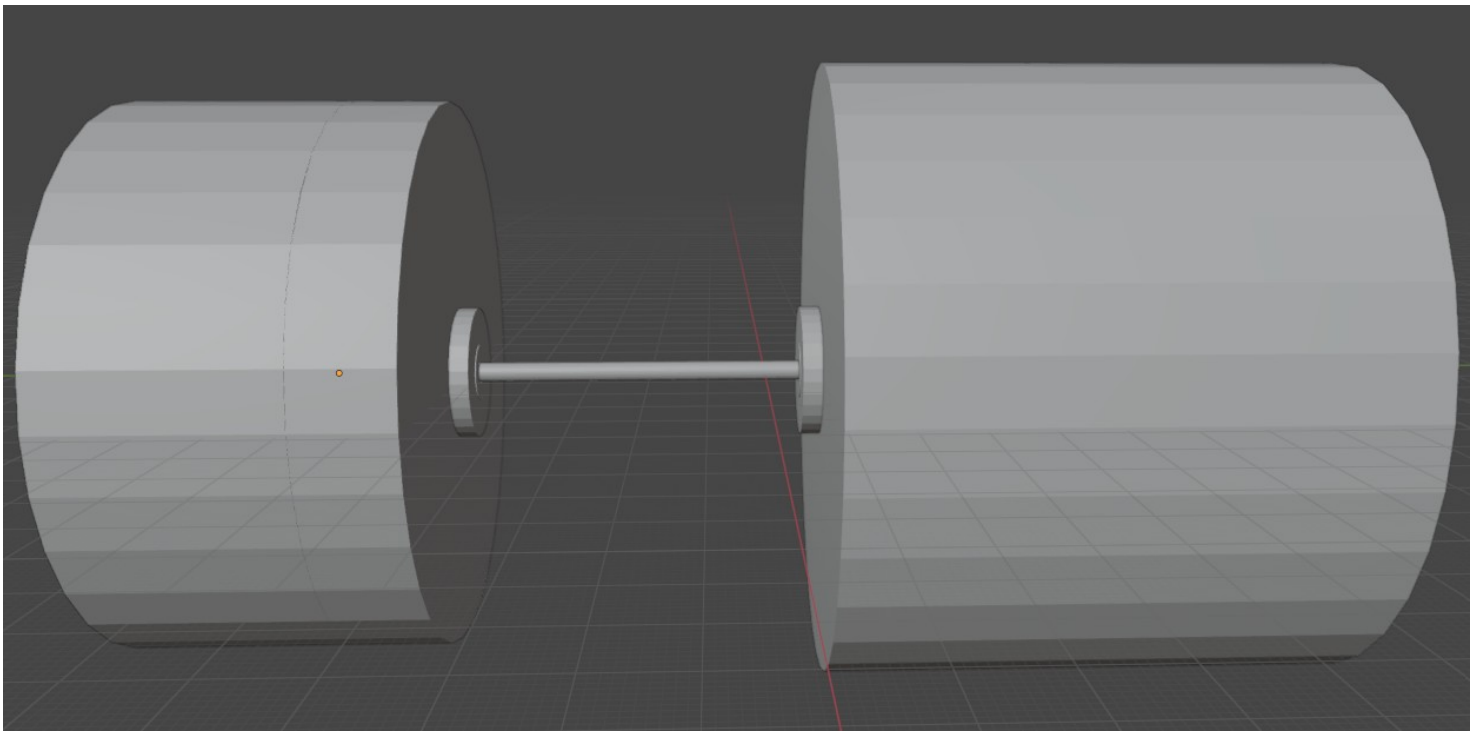
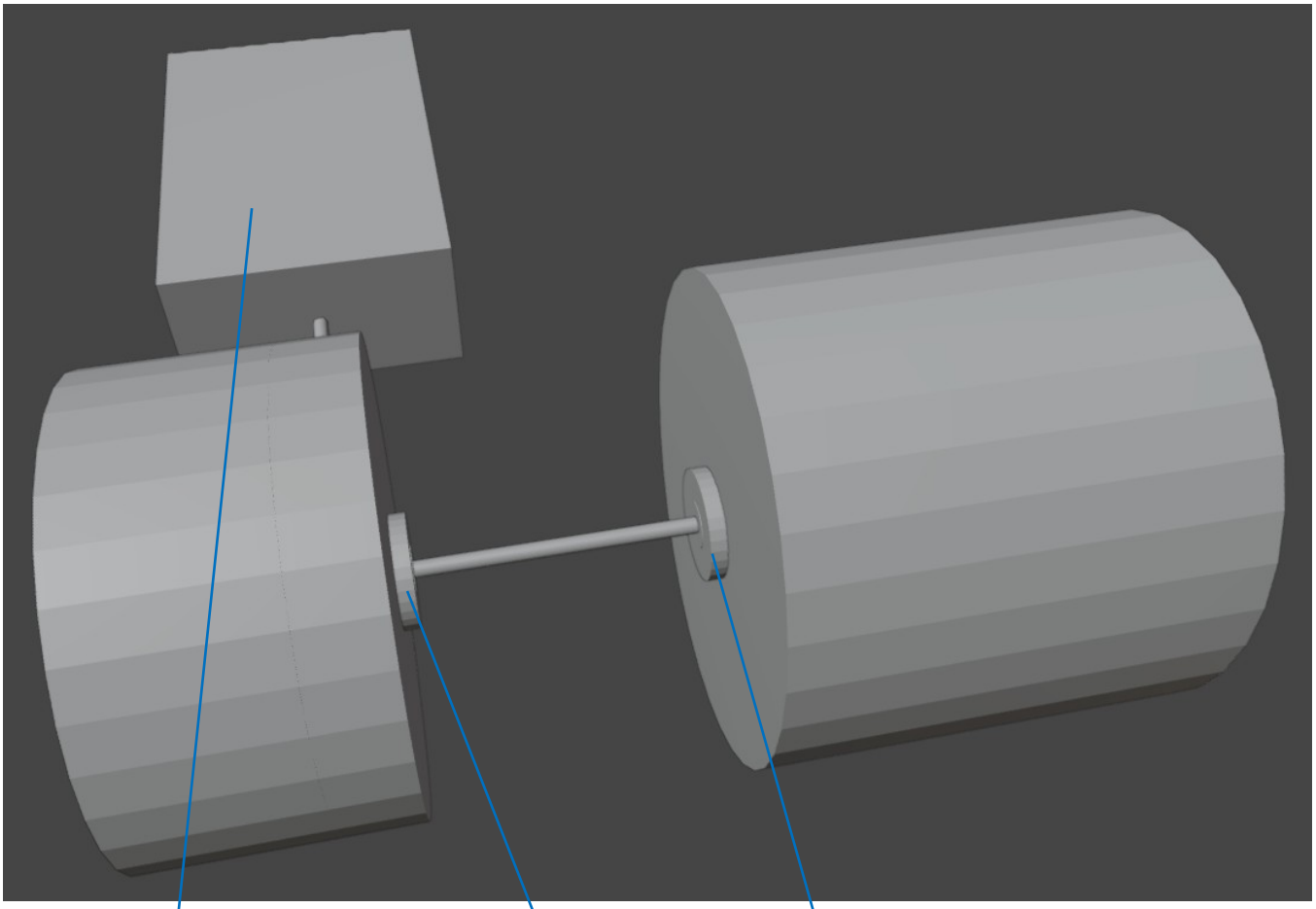
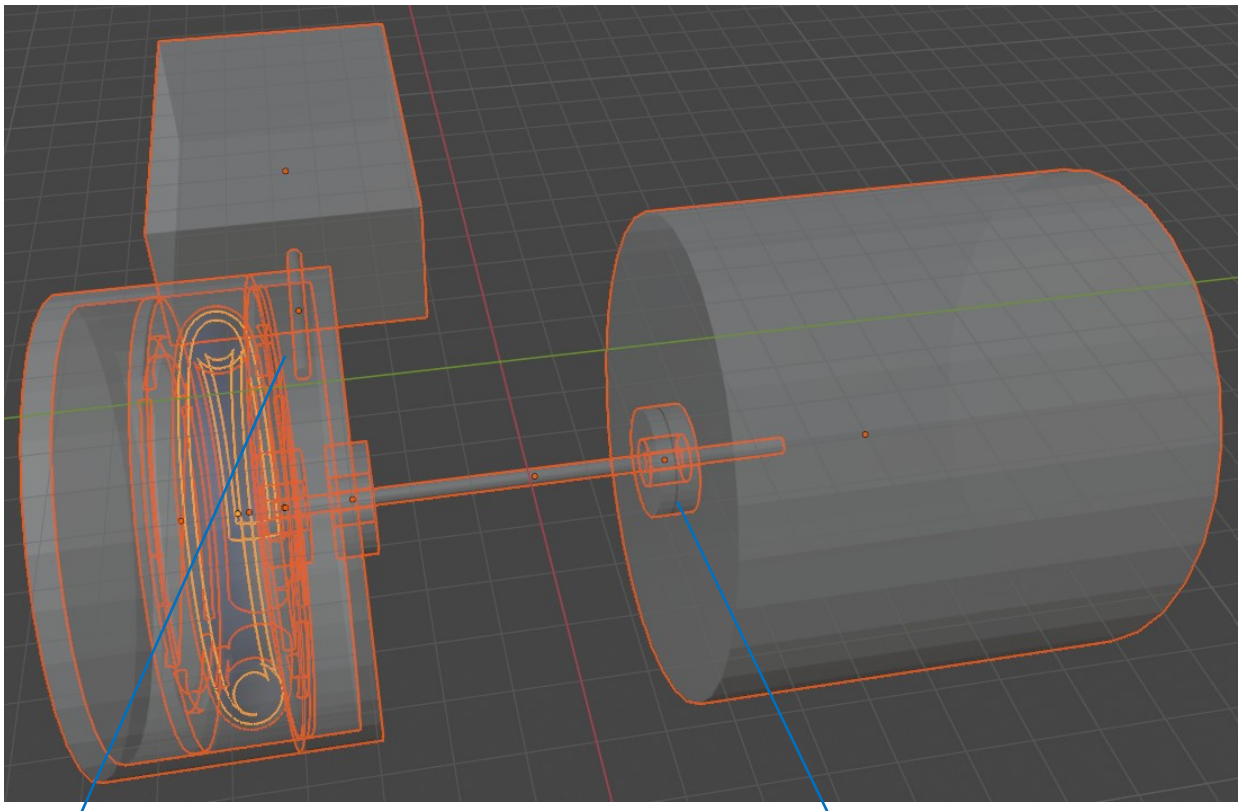


Figure 21



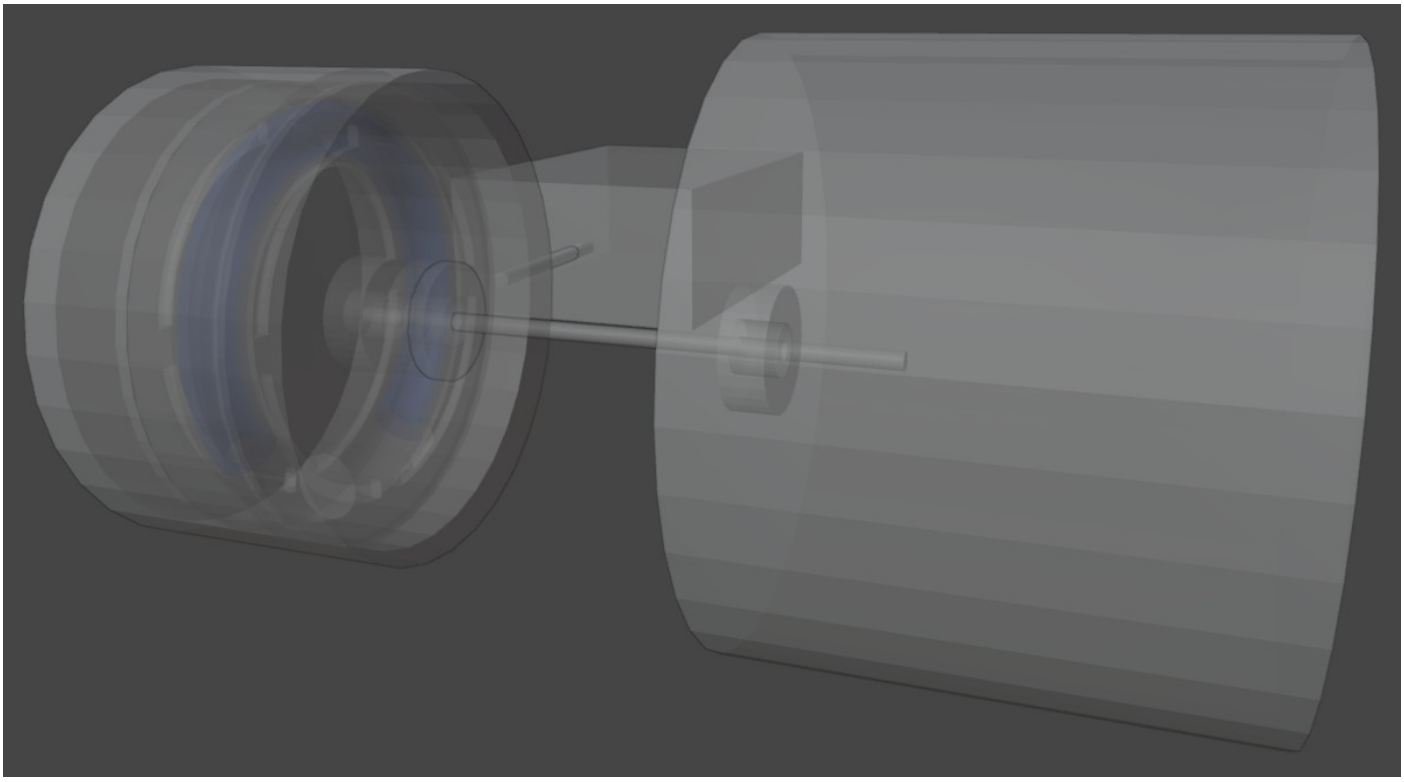
Vacuum pump bearing on container A bearing on generator

Figure 22



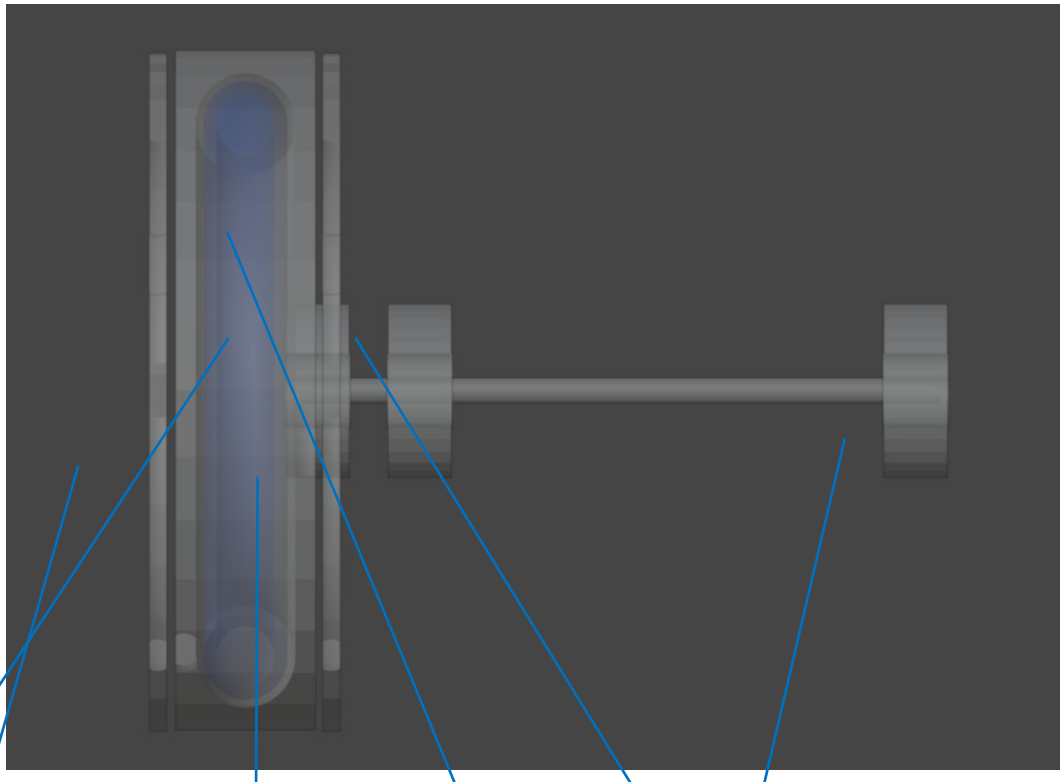
tube which connects vacuum pump to container A bearing on container B

Figure 23



Figures 24 and 25 show some of the inner parts of the device, and the shaft and bearing which link the device to an external tool.

Figure 24



1st separator disc 2nd separator disc item B

bearing present on container B and the 2nd separator disc bearing present on container A

bearing present on the external tool

Figure 25

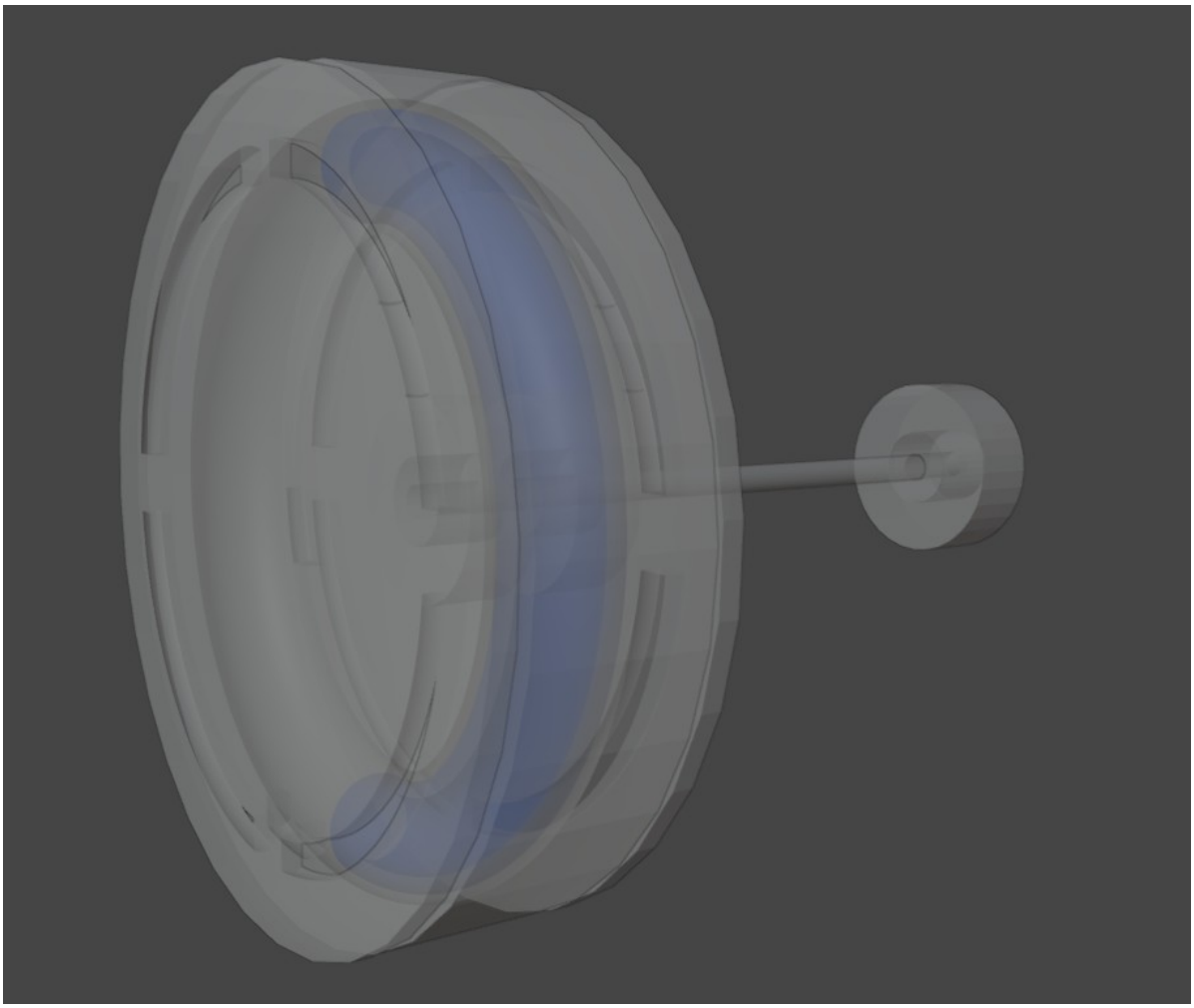
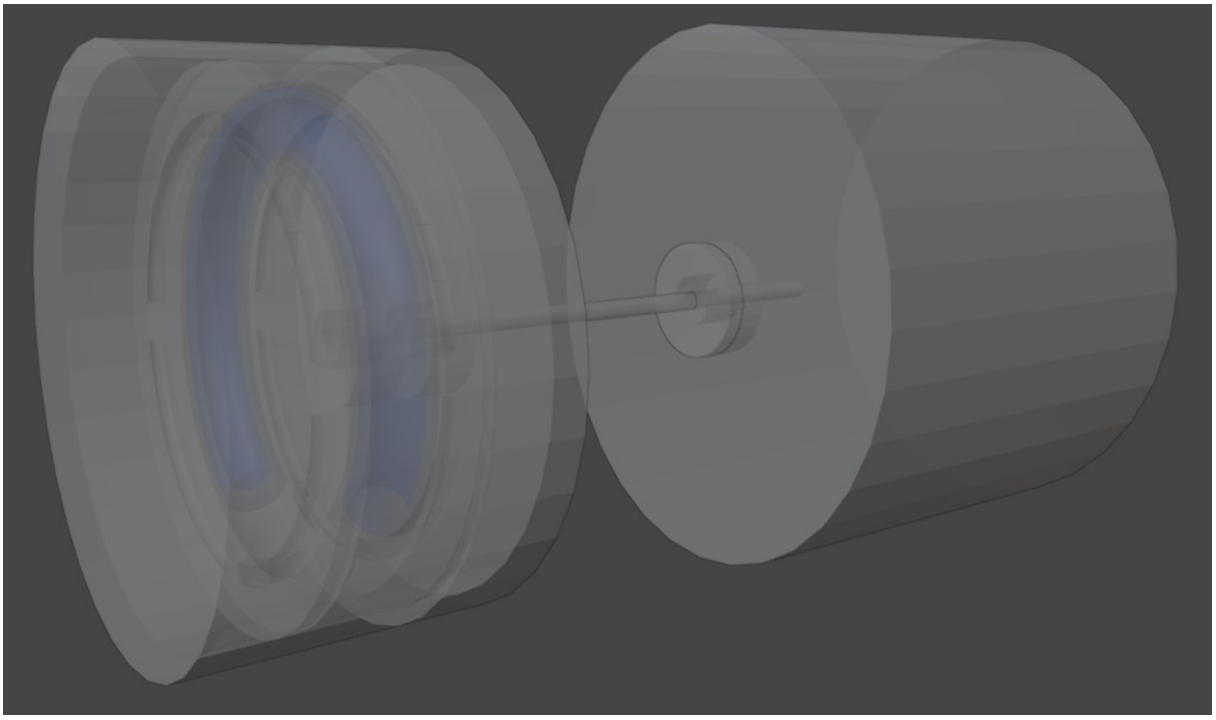


Figure 26



Figures 27 and 28 show the device linked to a propeller.

Figure 27

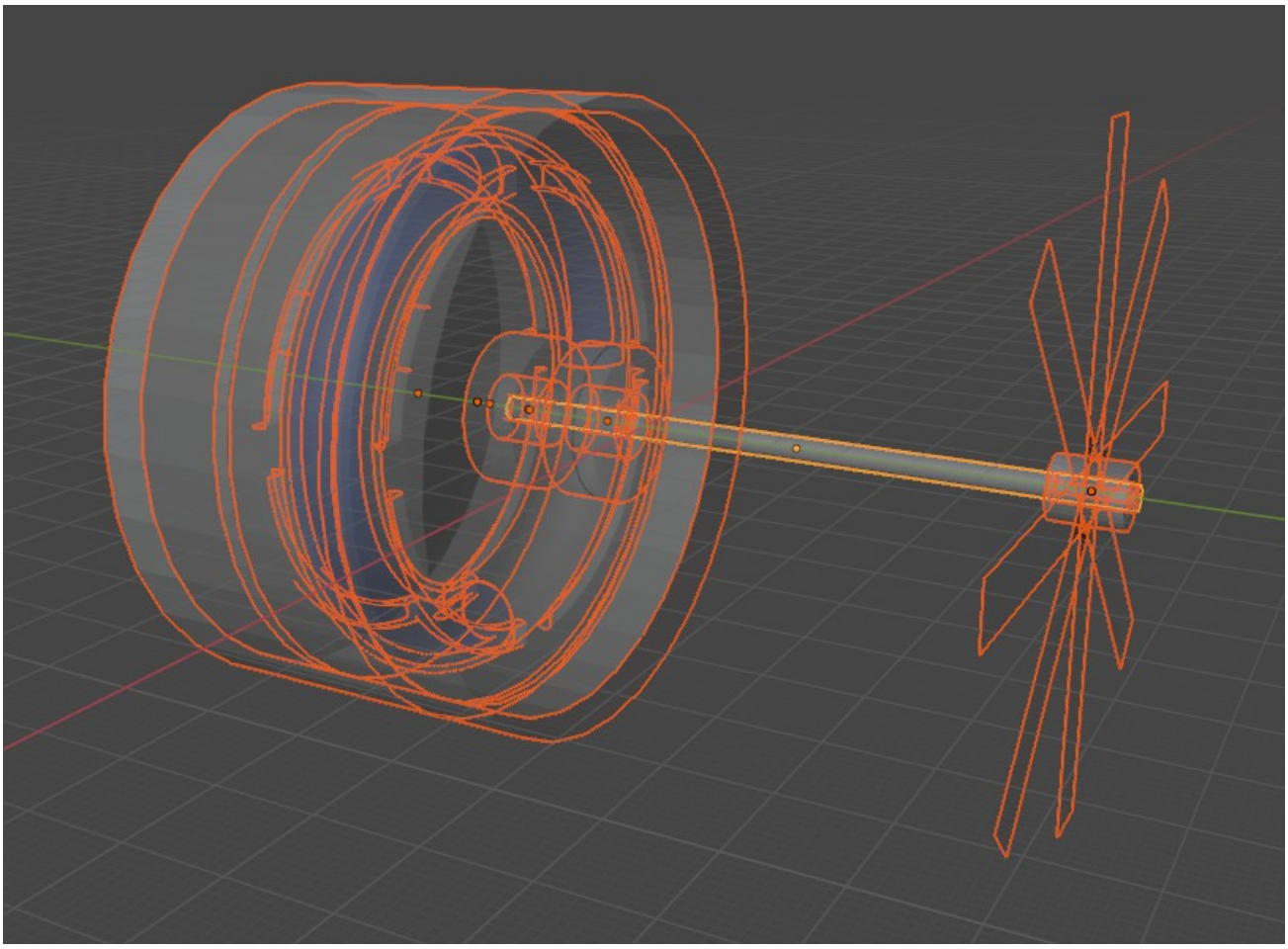
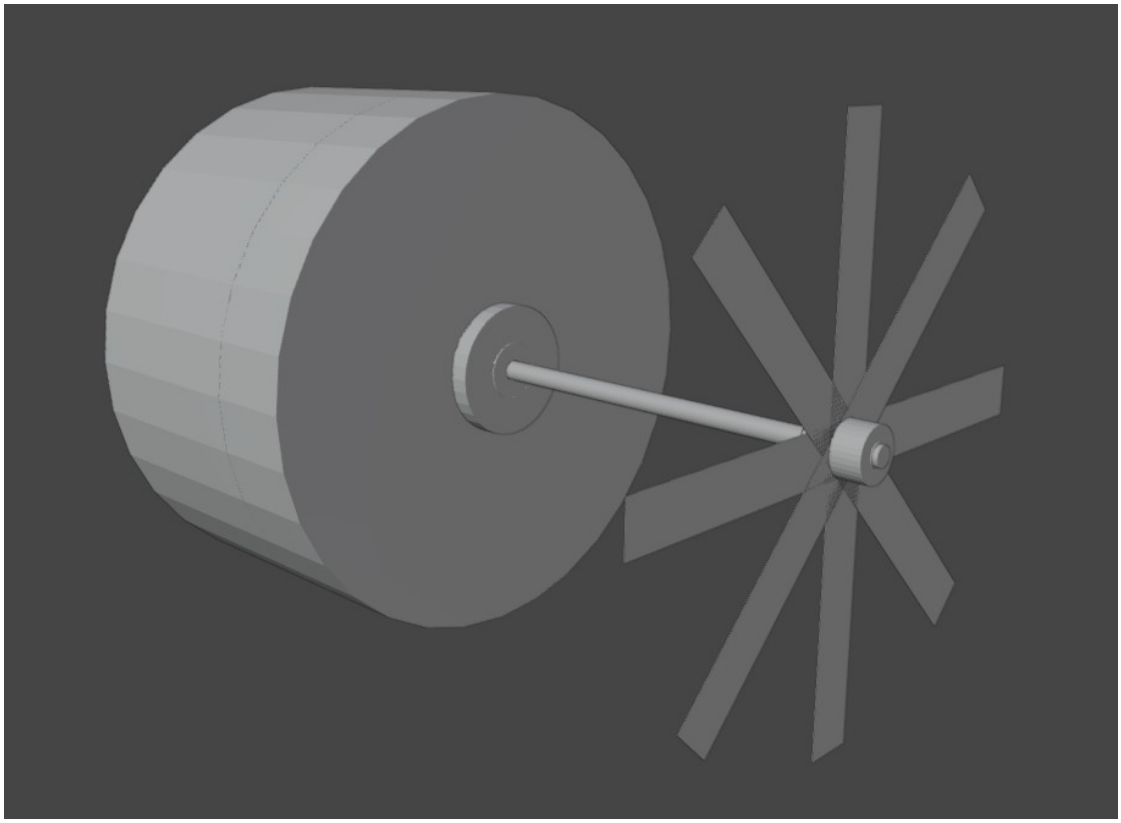



Figure 28